

INF

INFLICTER. *n. f.* [from *infect*.] He who punishes.
 Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmost power of the *infecter*. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFLICTION. *n. f.* [from *infect*.]
 1. The act of using punishments.
 So our decrees,
 Dead to *infection*, to themselves are dead;
 And liberty plucks justice by the nose. *Shakespeare.*
 Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual *infection*. *South's Sermons.*
 2. The punishment imposed.
 What, but thy malice, mov'd thee to misdeem
 Of righteous Job, than cruelly to afflict him
 With all *infections*? But his patience won. *Paradise Reg.*
 How despicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourselves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whose power extends to eternal *infections*? *Rogers.*
 His severest *infections* are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INFLICTIVE. *adj.* [*infective*, Fr. from *infect*.] That which is laid on as a punishment.

INFLUENCE. *n. f.* [*influence*, Fr. *influo*, Latin.]
 1. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs.
 The sacred *influence* of light appears. *Milton.*
 Comets no rule, no righteous order own;
 Their *influence* dreaded, as their ways unknown. *Prior.*
 2. Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying.
 Incomparable lady, your commandment doth not only give me the will, but the power to obey you; such *influence* hath your excellency. *Sidney.*
 God hath his *influence* into the very essence of all things, without which *influence* of Deity supporting them, their utter annihilation could not chafe but follow. *Hooker.*
 A wife man shall over-rule his stars, and have a greater *influence* upon his own content than all the constellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
 Foreknowledge had no *influence* on their fault. *Milton.*
 Religion hath to great an *influence* upon the felicity of men, that it ought to be upheld, not only out of a dread of the divine vengeance in another world, but out of regard to the temporal prosperity of men. *Tillotson.*
 Our inconsistency in the pursuit of schemes throughly digested, has a bad *influence* on our affairs. *Addison.*
 So astonishing a scene would have present *influence* upon them, but not produce a lasting effect. *Atterbury.*
 Where it ought to have greatest *influence*, this obvious indisputable truth is little regarded. *Rogers.*

TO INFLUENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose; to guide or lead to any end.
 By thy kind pow'r and *influencing* care,
 The various creatures move, and live, and are. *Milton.*
 These experiments succeed after the same manner in *vacuo* as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton's Opt.*
 This standing revelation was attested in the most solemn and credible manner; and is sufficient to *influence* their faith and practice, if they attend. *Atterbury.*
 All the refract men are under us, by the violation of one law, broken through; and the principle which *influenced* their obedience has lost its efficacy on them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INFLUENT. *adj.* [*influent*, Latin.] Flowing in.
 The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a just equilibrium between the *influent* fluids and vascular solids. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

INFLUENTIAL. *adj.* [from *influence*.] Exerting influence or power.
 Our now over-shadowed souls may be emblem'd by those crufted globes, whose *influential* emissions are interrupted by the interpofal of the benighted element. *Glavin's Scops.*
 The inward fprings and wheels of the corporal machine, on the most fublimed intellectuals, is dangerously *influential*. *Glan.*

INFLUX. *n. f.* [*influxus*, Latin.]
 1. Act of flowing into any thing.
 If once contracted in a systole, by the *influx* of the fpirits, why, the fpirits continually flowing in without let, doth it not always remain fo? *Ray on the Creation.*
 An elastick fibre, like a bow, the more extended, it restores itself with the greater force: if the fpring be destroyed, it is like a bag, only paffive as to the *influx* of the liquid. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Infusion.
 There is another life after this; and the *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
 3. Influence; power. In this fenfe it is now not used.
 We will enquire whether there be, in the footsteps of nature, any fuch tranfmiffion and *influx* of immaterial virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginant, or upon another body. *Bacon's Nat. Hift.*
 Adam, in innocence, might have held, by the continued *influx* of the divine will and power, a ftate of immortality. *Hale.*

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These two do not so much concern sea-fish, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes. *Hale.*

INFLUXIOUS. *adj.* [from *influx*.] Influential. Not used.

The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impressions upon their humours. *Hawel's England's Tears.*

TO INFOLD. *v. a.* [in and fold.] To involve; to inwrap; to inclose with involutions.
 For all the creft a dragon did *infold*
 With greedy paws, and over all did fpread
 His golden wings. *Fairy Queen.*
 Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,
 And hold thee to my heart. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 But does not nature for the child prepare
 The parent's love, the tender nurse's care?
 Who, for their own forgetful, seek his good,
Infold his limbs in bands, and fill his veins with food. *Black.*
 Wings raise her arms, and wings her feet *infold*. *Pope.*

TO INFOLIATE. *v. a.* [in and folium, Lat.] To cover with leaves.
 Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp about him with embracements. *Howel.*

TO INFORM. *v. a.* [*inform*, Fr. *informo*, Latin.]
 1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers.
 All alike *inform'd*
 With radiant light, as glowing in with fire. *Milton.*
 Let others better mold the running mafs
 Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brafs;
 And soften into flesh a marble face. *Dryden's En.*
 As from chaos, huddl'd and deform'd,
 The god struck fire, and lighted up the lamps
 That beautify the sky; so he *inform'd*
 This ill-shap'd body with a daring foul. *Dryd. and Lee's Ovid.*
 Breath *inform* this fleeting frame. *Prior.*
 This fovereign arbitrary foul
Inform, and moves, and animates the whole. *Blackmore.*
 While life *inform* these limbs, the king reply'd,
 Well to deserve be all my cares employ'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To instruct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint.
 Before the thing communicated was anciently put *with*; now generally, sometimes in: I know not how proper.
 The drift is to *inform* their minds with some method of reducing the laws into their original causes. *Hooker.*
 I have this present evening from my fister
 Been well *inform'd* of them, and with cautions. *Shakespeare.*
 Our ruin, by thee *inform'd*, I learn. *Milton.*
 The long fpeeches rather confounded than *inform* his understanding. *Clarendon.*
 The difficulty arises not from what fenfe *inform* us of, but from wrong applying our notions.
 Though I may not be able to *inform* men more than they know, yet I may give them the occafion to confider. *Templ.*
 The ancients examined in what confifts the beauty of good poffures, as their works fufficiently *inform* us. *Dryden.*
 He may be ignorant of thefe truths, who will never take the pains to employ his faculties to *inform* himfelf of them. *Lacke.*
 To understand his calling in the commonwealth, and of religion, is enough to take up his time: few *inform* themfelves in thefe to the bottom. *Lacke.*
 A more proper opportunity tends to make the narration more *informing* or beautiful. *Brown's Notes on the Illiad.*
 I think it neceffary, for the intereft of virtue and religion, that the whole kingdom fhould be *inform'd* in fome parts of your character. *Swift.*

3. To offer an accusation to a magiftrate.
 Tertullus *inform'd* the governor againft Paul. *Acts xvi. 1.*

TO INFORM. *v. n.*
 1. To give intelligence.
 It is the bloody bufinefs which *inform*s
 Thus to mine eyes. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

INFORMAL. *adj.* [from *inform*.] Offering an information; accusing. A word not used.
 These poor *informal* women are no more
 But inftruments of fome more mighty member,
 That fet them on. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

INFORMANT. *n. f.* [French.]
 1. One who gives information or inftruction.
 He believes the fentence is true, as it is made up of terms which his *informant* understands, though the ideas be unknown to him which his *informant* has under thefe words. *Watt.*

2. One who exhibits an accusation.

INFORMATION. *n. f.* [*informatio*, Lat. from *inform*.]
 1. Intelligence given; inftruction.
 But reason with the fellows
 Left you fhould chance to whip your *information*,
 And beat the melfenger who bids beware. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 Of what is to be dreaded.
 The active *informations* of the intellect filling the paffive reception of the will, like form cloving with matter, grew accuate into a third and diftinct perfection of practice. *South.*
 They gave thefe complex ideas names, that the things they were continually to give and receive *information* about, might be the eafier and quicker underftood. *Lacke.*

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He fhould regard the propriety of his words, and get fome information in the fubject he intends to handle. *Swift.*

These men have had longer opportunities of information, and are equally concerned with ourfelves. *Rogers.*

2. Charge or accusation exhibited.
 3. The act of informing or actuating.

INFORMER. *n. f.* [from *inform*.]
 1. One who gives intelligence.
 This writer is either byafsed by an inclination to believe the worth, or a want of judgment to chufe his *informers*. *Swift.*

2. One who difcovers offenders to the magiftrate.
 There were fpies and *informers* fet at work to watch the company. *L'Etrange.*
 Let no court fycophant pervert my fenfe,
 Nor fly *informers* watch thefe words to draw
 Within the reach of treafon. *Pope.*
Informers are a deteftable race of people, although fometimes neceffary. *Swift.*

INFORMIDABLE. *adj.* [in and formidabilis, Lat.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.
 Of ftrength, of courage haughty, and of limb
 Heroick built, though of terreftrial mold;
 Foe not *informidable*, exempt from wound. *Milton.*

INFORMITY. *n. f.* [from *informis*, Lat.] Shapelefsnefs.
 From this narrow time of gelation may enfue a fmalnefs in the excludion; but this infereth no *informity*. *Brown.*

INFORMOUS. *adj.* [*informis*, Fr. *informis*, Latin.] Shapelefs; of no regular figure.
 That a bear brings forth her young *informous* and unshapen, which the fafhioner after by licking them over, is an opinion not only common with us at prefent, but hath been delivered by ancient writers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INFORTUNATE. *adj.* [*infortunatus*, Fr. *infornatus*, Latin.] Unhappy. See UNFORTUNATE, which is commonly ufed.
 Perkin, feeing himfelf prifoner, and deftitute of all hopes, having found all either falfe, faint, or *infornate*, did gladly accept of the condition. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TO INFRACT. *v. a.* [*infra*, Latin.] To break.
 Falling fall, from gradual flope to flope,
 With wild *infra*cted courfe and leffen'd roar,
 It gains a fafer bed. *Thomson's Summer.*

INFRACTION. *n. f.* [*infraction*, Fr. *infraction*, Lat.] The act of breaking; breach; violation.
 By the fame gods, the juftice of whole wrath
 Punifh'd the *infraction* of my former faith. *Waller.*
 The wolves, pretending an *infraction* in the abufe of their hoftages, fell upon the fheep immediately without their dogs. *L'Etrange's Fables.*

INFRA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [in and frangible.] Not to be broken.
 Thefe atoms are fuppofed *infra'ngible*, extremely compacted and hard, which compactednefs and hardnefs is a demonftration that nothing could be produced by them, fince they could never cohere. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

INFREQUENT. *n. f.* [*infrequentia*, Latin.] Uncommonnefs; rarity.
 The abfence of the gods, and the *infrequency* of objects, made her yield. *Brown's Notes on Pope's Odyssey.*

INFREQUENT. *adj.* [*infrequent*, Lat.] Rare; uncommon.
 To *infrequentate*. *v. a.* [in and frigidus, Lat.] To chill; to make cold.
 The drops reached little further than the furface of the liquor, whole coldnefs did not *infrequentate* thofe upper parts of the glafs. *Boyle.*

TO INFRIEDGE. *v. a.* [*infriedge*, Latin.]
 1. To violate; to break laws or contracts.
 Thofe many had not dar'd to do that evil,
 If the firft man that did th' edict *infriedge*,
 Had answer'd for his deed. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
 Having *infriedge'd* the law, I wave my right
 As king, and thus fubmit myfelf to fight. *Waller.*
 2. To deftroy; to hinder.
 Homilies, being plain and popular inftructions, do not *infriedge* the efficacy, although but read. *Hooker.*
 Bright as the deathlefs gods and happy, the
 From all that may *infriedge* delight is free. *Waller.*

INFRIEGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *infriedge*.] Breach; violation.
 The punifhing of this *infriegement* is proper to that juftifdication againft which the contempt is. *Clarendon.*

INFRIEGER. *n. f.* [from *infriedge*.] A breaker; a violator.
 A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a fevere penalty to be inflicted on the *infriegers* of the provincial confitution. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INFUNDIBULIFORM. *n. f.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Lat.] Of the fhape of a funnel or tundish.
INFURIATE. *adj.* [in and furia, Lat.] Enraged; raging.
 At th' other bore, with touch of fire
 Dilat'd and *infuriate*. *Milton.*
 Fir'd by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,
 Th' *infuriate* hill forth fhoots the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*

INFUSION. *n. f.* [*infusio*, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.
TO INFUSE. *v. a.* [*infusus*, Fr. *infusus*, Latin.]

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1. To pour in; to infill.
 Thou almoft mak'ft me waver in my faith,
 To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
 That fouls of animals *infuse* themfelves
 Into the trunks of men. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
 My early miftrefs, now my ancient mule,
 That ftrong Circean liquor ceafe t' *infuse*,
 Wherewith thou didft intoxicate my youth. *Denham.*
 Why fhould he defire to have qualities *infused* into his fon,
 which himfelf never poffeffed? *Swift.*
 Meat muft be with money bought;
 She therefore, upon fecond thought,
Infus'd, yet as it were by stealth,
 Some fmall regard for ftate and wealth. *Swift.*

2. To pour into the mind; to infpire into.
 For when God's hand had written in the hearts
 Of our firft parents all the rules of good,
 So that their skill *infus'd* furpass'd all arts
 That ever were before, or fince the flood.
 Sublime ideas, and apt words *infuse*;
 The mule inftrudt my voice, and thou infpire the mule. *Rofe.*
 He *infus'd*
 Bad influence into th' unwary breaft.
Infuse into their young breafts fuch a noble ardour as will
 make them renowned. *Milton.*

3. To fteep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate fo as to extract the virtues of any thing.
 Take violets, and *infuse* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory.*

4. To make an infusion with any ingredient; to fupply, to tincture, to faturate with any thing infused.
 Drink, *infused* with fiefs, will nourifh fafter and eafier than
 meat and drink together. *Bacon's Natural Hiftory.*

5. To infpire with.
 Thou didft fmile,
Infused with a fortitude from heav'n. *Shakespeare's Tempeft.*
Infuse his breaft with magnanimity,
 And make him, naked, foil a man at arms. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*

INFUSIBLE. *adj.* [from *infuse*.]
 1. Poffible to be infused.
 From whom the doctrines being *infufible* into all, it will be more neceffary to forewarn all of the danger of them. *Hamm.*

2. Incapable of diffolution; not fufible.
 Vitrication is the laft work of fire, and a fufion of the falt and earth, wherein the fufible falt draws the earth and *infufible* part into one continuum. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INFUSION. *n. f.* [*infusion*, Fr. *infusio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of pouring in; infillation.
 Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infusion* of Hebraifms, which are derived to it out of the poetical paffages in holy writ. *Addison's Speet.*

2. The act of pouring into the mind; infpiration.
 We participate Chrift partly by imputation, as when thofe things which he did and fuffered for us are imputed to us for righteoufnefs; partly by habitual and real *infusion*, as when grace is inwardly beftowed on earth, and afterwards more fully both our fouls and bodies in glory. *Hooker.*
 They found it would be matter of great debate, and fpend much time; during which they did not defire their company, nor to be troubled with their *infusions*. *Clarendon.*
 Here his folly and his wifdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men. *Swift.*

3. The act of fteeping any thing in moifture without boiling.
 Repeat the *infusion* of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

4. The liquor made by infusion.
 To have the *infusion* ftrong, in thofe bodies which have finer fpirits, repeat the infusion of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

INFUSIVE. *adj.* [from *infuse*.] Having the power of infusion, or being infused. A word not authorized.
 Still let my fong a nobler note affume,
 And fing th' *infufive* force of Spring on man. *Thomson.*

INGATE. *n. f.* [in and gate.] Entrance; paffage in.
 One noble perfon ftoppeth the *ingate* of all that evil which is looked for, and holdeth in all thofe which are at his back. *Spencer on Ireland.*

INGANNA'TION. *n. f.* [*ingannare*, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delufion; impofture; trick; flight. A word neither ufed nor neceffary.
 Whoever fhall refign their reafons, either from the root of deceit in themfelves, or inability to refift fuch trivial *ingannations* from others, are within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*

INGATHERING. *n. f.* [in and gathering.] The act of getting in the harveft.
 Thou fhalt keep the feaft of *ingathering*, when thou haft gathered in thy labours out of the field. *Ex. xxiii. 16.*

INGR, in the names of places, fignifies a meadow, from the Saxon *ing*, of the fame import. *Gibfon's Camden.*

TO INGE'NATE. *v. a.* [*ingenio*, Latin.] To double; to repeat.
 He would often *ingeninate* the word peace, peace. *Clarendon.*

INGEMINATION. *n. f.* [in and geminatio, Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.